Thr Bumbay Guzettr,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,585. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	15 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons and 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheweghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

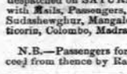
N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain MORLAND, will be despatched with the Mails, Passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above place, on MONDAY, September 7th 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is much shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days in these splendid steamers, on this line there has been built, expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including *in liberâ* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

CAMPBELL and GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H. T. & Co. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Kegs Oil, landed at Musjeed Bunder, ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain EARNOX, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Eurocleyden*, from Aden are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain WRIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September 1863. Agents for *Eurocleyden*.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest patterns in Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies' Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Lakstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 399. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¼ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skirs, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.

Do.	Patent	do.	do.
Do.	French Calf	do.	do.
Do.	Emperor's Kid Boot.		
Do.	do.	French Calf with spur boxes.	

French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise calf-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "*Saltette*."

DR. J. SOELBERG'S WELL ON LONG, SHORT, AND WEAK SIGHT AND ON THE SCIENTIFIC USE OF SPECTACLES, 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-12.
THE ALPEN GUIDE—WESTERN ALPS. By J. Ball. Rs. 5-12.
THE GOSPEL OF THE PENTATEUCH. A Series of Sermons. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Fcp. 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS. By J. Todhunter. 18mo. bound. Rs. 1-12.
THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO. Translated from the French. 2 vols. Rs. 16.
STORIES OF WATERLOO. By W. Maxwell. As. 12.
POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW. Vol. 2, demy 8vo, with illustrations. Rs. 9.
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THEODORE PARKER.
Vol. 3. Discourses on Religion. Rs. 4-8.
,, 4. ,, Politics. Rs. 4-8.
NATURAL HISTORY AND SPORTS OF MORAY. Collected from the Journals and Letters of the late Charles St. John. 8vo. With numerous illustrations. Rs. 6-4.
LIFE OF F. XAVIER. By H. Venn, crown 8vo, cloth Rs. 5-12.
FARADAY'S LECTURES TO A JUVENILE AUDIENCE, 12mo cloth gilt. Rs. 3-12.
THEODORE HOOK'S GURNEY MARRIED. Rs. 1-8.
JAMES GRANT'S PHANTOM REGIMENT. Rs. 1-8.
ISAAC TAYLOR'S VINDICATION OF THE PENTATEUCH 8vo. Rs. 2.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS; 12mo cloth gilt. Rs. 2-12.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. By M. E. Braddon. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED.

TUCKER'S Registered Indian Tent Lamps, Complete with glasses, extra chimnies &c., incased in a convenient travelling box.....Rs. 35 0
STEREOSCOPES of the ordinary pattern, in walnut wood or mahogany.....Rs. 7, 9 18 0
PATENT TRACING CLOTH, No. 6—36 Inches wide in rolls of 24 yards.
LOOPING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs., per quire.....Rs. 2 & 2 8
CHESTERMANN'S LAND SURVEYING CHAINS and ARROWS No. 61-2; 100 feet —Nos. 61-2; 50 feet.....Rs. 12-8 and 25 0
PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extra strong.....Rs. 1-8, 2-8 & 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety.
TUBULAR EVER POINTED PENCILS, 4 in a set, in boxes with leads.....8 8
LETTER SPRINGS of Russia leather,
of sizes.....Rs. 2 and 2 8
MANCUR'S PATENT WEIGHING SCALES are equally adapted to weigh light or heavy parcels and packages up to 500 lbs. They are made adapted to weigh to Rs. 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 400, 500 lbs. This scale should prove useful for domestic purposes. Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 0
THE PAPIER MACHE WARE.
For presentation.
A VICTORIA DESK, artistically inlaid with mother o' pearl, floral design ...11 by 18...Rs. 60 0
NAPOLEON DESK, 2 openings, beautifully inlaid with mother o' pearl, landscape design, closed.....11 by 18... 75 0
INKSTAND with double cut-glasses, engraved gilt necks, exquisitely inlaid..... 42 0
DITTO ditto 35 0
GLOVE BOXES, rounded or square corners, inlaid in flowers, arabesque, &c. 20 0
CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARD.
STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
CHESS BOARDS, folding leather, of sizes, adapted to the men.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

ALBUMS.

The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums and Carte de Visite Albums is available for selection :—

TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *Jeur de lis* in gold borders...Rs. 32 0
THE SAME, lawn colour morocco stamped in gold and ultramarine lines..... 28 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large 4to .....Rs. 25 and 10 0
THE SAME, purple morocco smaller 16 0
THE SAME, maroon morocco smaller 14 0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to, in French morocco .....Rs. 9 and 12 0
THE CASE ALBUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being ready case, provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard, only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides clasp and lock 45 0
THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscopic Portraits or Pictures, and each Album provided with Stereoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures :—
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps .....Rs. 22 0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps..... 23 0
Sage morocco, 2 long clasps..... 25 0
CARTEDE VISITE ALBUMS in variety.
NEW ENGRAVINGS PLAIN AND COLOURED.
AWAKENED SORROW, a Daughter's Consolation; a fine engraving in line and mezzotint: published by Graves & Co..... 16 0
RAISING THE MAYPOLE, after Goodall's celebrated picture..... 16 0
TELEMAQUE AND ILDECAMERONE, engraved by Martinet, from Pictures by Papety and Winterhalter, the pair 24 0
THE CASCADE and THE TORRENT, a pair of large coloured Lithographs, each 27 by 22, the pair..... 36 0
ORPHEE AND LES WILLIS, a pair of large coloured Lithographs, female Groups each, 23 by 19, the pair..... 40 0
THE EVENING STAR, coloured Lithograph... 18 0
Le Bon Livre and Le Mauvais Livre, coloured Lithographs after Broschart, the pair..... 32 0
VENITLENNE: a coloured Lithograph of much beauty 18 0
PAUL AND FLORENCE DOMBEY, "What is it that the waves are always saying, Floy?"
a coloured Lithograph after Barrand..... 16 0

Particulars of the framed Pictures, Coloured and Plain Engravings, Photographs, Carte de Visite Pictures, &c. &c., are contained in the catalogue of Miscellanies lately published.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Book, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & CO.'S
LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday .....each Rs. 10 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday..... ,, Rs. 9 0

QUARTO, 7½ inches by 9½ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday .....each Rs. 7 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ..... ,, Rs. 6 0

OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday .....each Rs. 5 0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ..... ,, Rs. 4 0

POCKET EDITION.
SMALL OCTAVO, 3½ inches by 6 inches.
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday.....each Rs. 3 0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.
FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.
This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

The Edinburgh Review for July.....Rs. 3 12
The Wanderer in Western France. By G. T. Lowth, Esq., author of The Wanderer in Arabia, &. Illustrated by the Hon. Eliot York, M.P. 9 12
Natural History and Sport in Moray. By Charles St. John 6 8
Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman. By Col. J. P. Hamilton, K. H. 2 vols. in 1 ..... 7 8
Lyra Eucharistica. By Revd. O. Shipley..... 3 12
The Earnest Student, being the Remains of John Mackintosh. By Dr. Macleod 2 12
True Riches; or, wealth without wings. By C. S. Arthur 2 0
The Missionary Life and Labours of Francis Xavier, &c. By H. Venn, B. D. 5 12
A First Year in Canterbury Settlement. By S. Butler 3 12
Home Walks and Holiday Rambles. By the Revd. C. A. Johns, B. A. 4 8
The Gospel of the Pentateuch. A set of Parish Sermons. By Revd. C. Kingsley..... 3 12
Baron Munchausen 0 12
Constructive Latin Exercises for teaching the elements of the language, &c., By J. Robson B. A. Henry's First Latin Book. By Revd. T. K. Arnold 2 4
Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar 3 0
——First Verse Book, Parts 1 & 2..... 2 4
A Short Latin Grammar. By F. H. Key, M. A. 2 12
A Latin Grammar. By ditto 6 0
Travers's Tabular Views of Latin Grammar 2 4
Guy's School Geography on new and easy plan ...
Psalm & Hymn Tunes, Chants, Sanctuses, Responses, &c., harmonized for four Voices &c. By Revd. W. J. Hall, M. A. 9 0
Winslow's The Man of God..... Jan. to June '63... 6 8
Punch, Vol. 44 ..... Ditto..... 3 8
London Journal, Vol. 37. ..... Ditto..... 3 8
Reynolds's Miscellany, Vol. 30. ..... Ditto..... 3 0
London Society, Vol. 3. ..... Ditto..... 7 4
All the Year Round, Vol. 8..... 4 4
Chambers's Journal, Vol. 19. ..... Ditto..... 4 0
Family Friend..... Ditto..... 2 12
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 7..... 5 12
Cassell's Family Paper, Vol. 11 ..... 3 8
Temple Bar, Vol. 8..... 3 8
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 5..... 2 12
Once a Week, Vol. 8..... 5 12
Bannatyne's Examination Book for passing for Lieutenant 3 12
Alexander's 600 Examination Questions..... 1 8
Instruction of Musquetry 2 0
New Infantry Drill, 1863, Pocket Edn. 0 12
Sullivan's Literary Class Book..... 2 0
Gray's Anatomy 18 0
Fownes's Chemistry. 1863..... 7 12
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecum 7 12
Bowman's Practical Chemistry..... 4 12
——Medical Chemistry..... 4 12
Owen and Dames's Lectures on Artillery..... 12 0
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide 0 12
Parlour Magic..... 3 0
Kesteven's Domestic Medicine 4 8
Bull's Hints to Mothers..... 4 8
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism 3 12
Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity..... 3 12
White's Farriery. By Spooner..... 10 8
Cox's Digest of Criminal Law..... 5 12
Good Words, 1862..... 5 12
Papers for the Schoolmaster, 11 vols..... 16 8
Ponting's Photographic Difficulties 2 0
Malton's Skeleton Diagrams for Battalion Drill... 3 8
Beazeley's Book of Prescriptions 4 8
Griffith's Artillerist's Manual 5 12
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service 5 12
Page's Book of Physical Geography..... 1 8
Johnson's Rasselas..... 2 0
Ince's Outlines of English History 1 2
Eton Latin Grammar..... 1 8
Plays—Jessie Brown: Merry Wives of London. Alonzo the Brave. Lady of the Lake. Zarah Maldina .....Each. 0 8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon..... 4 2
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Ballads. 2 12
THE FAMILY ATLAS, containing 80 maps, constructed by eminent Geographers, and engraved on steel, under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, including the Geological Map of England & Wales, by Sir I. Murchison, F. R. S. The Star maps by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. And the Plans of London and Paris, with the new discoveries and other improvements to the latest date. And an Alphabetical Index, 1863... 60 0

Cover slightly damaged.

RECEIVED ON 10TH INSTANT.

The Engineer's Handy Book..... 1 4
The Girl's Birthday Book. Illustrated..... 3 12
Ambition; or, the Prelate. By J. F. Smith..... 1 8
Old New Zealand; being incidents of Native customs and character in old times. By a Pakeha Maori..... 3 12
Sea Songs and Ballads. By Dibdin and others... 2 4
Captain Speke and Grant's Route Zanzibar to Egypt..... 3 0
One of Them. By Lever..... 1 8
Romance of Military Life. By W. Russell... ... 1 8
Robert Browning's Poems. Vol. 2. Tragedies, &c. 6 0
——Vol. 1. Lyrics, Romances, &c. 5 4
Beadle's American Library Tales. 4 Vols..... 3 0
A Military View of recent campaigns in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. Chesney, R. E. With Maps 4 8
Railways in the East and in high thermometric regions. 2 Vols. By W. D. Haskoll..... 47 0
Gully's Guide to Domestic Hydrotherapeia. The water cure in acute disease. 1863..... 1 14
The Private Detective. By J. Forrester, Jun ... 1 8
The Indian Maiden. By F. B. St. John 1 8
The American Mail Bag, or tales of the war..... 1 8
Sir Walter Scott's The Betrothed 0 12
Hand Book of Chess and Draughts 0 12
The First Year of the War in America. By E. A. Pollard, Editor *Richmond Examiner* 3 12
My Southern Friends. By E. Kirke 1 2
Chronicles of Carlingford.—Salem Chapel 3 12
Famous Ships of the British Navy. By Adams. 2 12
Portraits from the Bible. New Testament Series. By Rev. A. Oxenden 2 4
Life of Washington Irving, Vol. 3 ..... 1 8
Cassell's Family Paper, Vols. 9 and 10. Each.. 3 0
Dod's Peerage and Baronetage, 1863..... 8 0
——Parliamentary Companion, 1863..... 3 8
The Cricket Tutor..... 0 12
Christy Minstrels' Banjo Instructor..... 0 12
Thackeray of Warsaw 1 2
The Constable of the Tower. By Ainsworth..... 3 12
The Massacre of Glencore. By Reynolds 3 12
Cricket Scoring Book..... 2 0
Manual of Field Artillery Drill 1 4
Album for Stamps or Monograms. Rs. 3, 4½, and 7 8
Dick Rodney 3 12
Plays—Deerfoot. Turkish Bath. Bride of Abydos. Electra. Precious Betsy. Little Toddlekins. White Bait. No. 1 Round the Corner. Away with Melancholy. My friend Waggles...Each 0 8
Good Words, 1860 ..... 5 12
Bland's Photography 0 12
Ollendorff's Method of Learning Spanish, and Key 14 4
Eton Latin Grammar..... 1 8
Howard's Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises..... 5 12
At Odds. 2 Vols 13 4
English Woman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 6 ... 3 12
De Porquet's French Dictionary 3 0
Bloomfield's Family Prayers..... 1 0
Pipon's Manual of Military Law..... 2 12
Chamber's Bookkeeping, by single and double entry 1 0
Brewer's Ditto ditto, 2 parts... 3 0
Chamber's Latin Dictionary..... 6 12
The Corner Cupboard..... 2 0
Dictionary of Daily Wants. 3 vols..... 5 12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTATION CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM.

A SPLENDIDLY bound volume, in Red Russia, with rims in dull gold, clasp, Lock and Key, Portraits four in a Page, and made to contain about

TWO HUNDRED PORTRAITS.

The above volume is filled with a beautiful selection of the choicest and most highly executed plain Cartes de visite, Rs. 250 net Cash.

N. B.—Including most of the crowned heads of Europe, the leading Statesmen, the most celebrated of the Church, and, in short, it is a collection replete with interest in every respect.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture; where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

HERBERT & Co. can guarantee that every portrait sold by them is a genuine production, and they solicit an inspection of their unequalled and interesting collection of Original Portraits, both plain and exquisitely colored.

CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.	Earl of Lucan.
Sir Archibald Alison.	A. H. Layard.
Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d' Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Auber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardinel Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.	John Leech.
Dr. Babington.	Dr. W. Lawrence.
M. W. Baffe, Esq.	Mons. Lecocq.
T. Benedit, Esq.	Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sternsale Bennett.	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Mons. Berryer.	The late Lord Macaulay
Sergeant Bodkin.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Rosa Bonheur.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir David Brewster.	Duchess of Manchester.
Shirley Brooks.	Signor Mazzini.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Baron Martin.
The late L. K. Brunell.	Rev. Henry Melville.
Captain Burton.	Meyerbeer.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.	T. B. Millais, R. A.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Count de Morny.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Countess de Morny.
Baron Bunsen.	Miss Fanny Marston.
Sir James Brook.	Mazzini.
Biondin.	Baron Marochetti.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
John Burgoyne.	Rev. Dr. Mathing.
Lord Brougham.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Sir John Burgoyne.	Celine Montelan.
Louis Blanc.	Charles Mathews.
Blackstone.	Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Billington.	Frank Mathews.
Mademoiselle Bressant.	The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
Agnes Bouciecault.	The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Duke of Buccleuch.	Ex-King of Naples.
Sir James Bowring.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Lord Cowley.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Duke of Cambridge.	Marquis of Normanby.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	General Sir James Outram.
Richard Cobden.	Professor Owen.
Lord Cranworth.	Bishop of Oxford.
Eliza Cook.	The G'Donoghue.
Michael Costa.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Miss Oliver.
Professor De Morgan.	Lord Palmerston.
Late Lord Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
The late Lady Canning.	Rev. Punshon.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.	Sir F. Pollock.
Sir James Clerk.	Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
Earl of Carlisle.	The present Sir Robert Peel.
Miss Cottrell.	Colonel Peard.
Madame Celeste.	Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
T. P. Cooke.	Count Persigny.
Wilkie Collins.	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madame Carvalho.	Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with the other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
Miss Kate Carson.	The late Madame Rachel.
Duke of Devonshire.	Professor Ramsay.
Duleep Singh, the Maharajah.	Sims Reeves.
Earl Ducie.	Miss Reed.
Professor Donaldson.	Rarey.
Lord Dufferin.	Earl Russell.
Alexandre Dumas.	Duke of Richmond.
Charles Dickens.	Roupell.
Mrs. C. Dickens.	Lord Redcliffe.
Lord Dundreary.	Miss Ada Ramborough.
Sir Herbert Edwards.	Madame Sherrington.
Sir Charles Eastlake.	George A. Sala.
Lord Elgin.	Sir Walter Scott.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.	Shakspeare.
Professor Faraday.	Mrs. Stirling.
Fechter.	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	Tom Sayers.
Lord Gough.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Signor Gugliini.	Countess of Shaftesbury.
W. E. Gladstone.	General Sir C. Straubenzie.
Miss Arabella Goddard.	Professor Willis.
Colonel Greathed.	Sam Warren.
General Sir Patrick Grant.	Spencer Walpole.
Dr. T. E. Gray.	Rev. Dr. Wewell.
Rev. C. Gresley.	Professor Wheatstone.
Madame Grisi.	General Windham.
George Grote.	Cardinal Wiseman.
Guizot.	Wagner.
Signor Gordoni.	Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
Sir Hope Grant.	General Williams, of Kars.
Earl Granville.	Dr. Trench.
Lord Ellenborough.	Sir Charles Wood.
Lord Gomm.	The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Gibson, R. A.	Mrs. Yelverton.
Lord Grosvenor.	
Sir John Lawrence.	
Lady Lawrence.	

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles: one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

HERBERT & Co.

Book, &c.. for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joojooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the Letter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Phot

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 5th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

[Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
	Rs.			
BANKS.				
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	157 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	270 prem.
Bank of India	25		.....	15 prem.
Broker's BankingCo.	20		.....	35 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	62 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4	do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5	do.	164 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20		.....	55 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75		.....	21 prem.
PRESS Cos.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375	per share	Rs. 12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250	per share	Rs. 32,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....		[per share pm.
Freze Press Co.	250	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....		Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....		Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.				
D. L. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. L. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 375 prem.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 130 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 425 prem.
Victoria SpinningCo.	5,000	.....		Rs. 200 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3	per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....		Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 35,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....		Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....		330 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....		5,600 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		250 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....		550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		230 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	103⅛
,, Loan 1833-36	.....	92½
,, Loan 1842-43	.....	
,, Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	118½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Gold Mohurs	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

(PRICES CURRENT (1st Sep. 1863.)

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2	2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

COTTON at Colaba

	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 485 to 487
New Bhowruggur, (ready.)	,, 485 to 488
New Oomrawuttee	,, 455 to 460
New Compta	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 540 to 550
New Bowsen and Nagpur	,, 440 to 445
New Veerawal	,, 455 to 460
New Khandeish	,, 435 to 438
New Pernthee	,, 461 to 462
New Accola	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 460 to 462

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, 32 to 33
and White) ,, 37 to 38
Niger ,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Sept. 4	Glen Maiden	Marshall	Liverpool.
	Lotchmy Pursad	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Surat.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *British India*, J. Hattrick, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Margaret Jane*, W. Bousstow, bound to Persian Gulf.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malabar Coast
Steamer *Shumlee*, for China, &c.
Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Futtay Moobaruck*, for Penang and Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—7 packages Blackwood Furnitures, Nensy Parpia ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co. ; 23 packages Coffee, 56¼ cwt., Nensy Khimjee ; 2 cases Old Wearing Apparels, Jewanjee Eduljee and Sons ; 120 bales Cotton, 426 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co. ; 200 packages Cloves, 23 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., Furdoonjee Jamsetjee ; 21 cases Camphor, 27¼ cwt., Hajee Jan Momad Casum.

City of Glasgow.—25 jotas Green Stone, 45 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee & Co.

For Liverpool.

John Lynn.—70 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Malljee Sewjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khandapa Goolway ; 20 cases Stitching Machine, Mannee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gordhan Lilladhar ; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., R. Sazba and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., H. N. Framjee and Co.

Zobeah.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Morarjee Doongersey.

Duke of New Castle.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.

Gertrude.—152 bales Cotton, 535 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co. ; 38 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., Sewjee Souzpail ; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Gateneau.—1104 bales Cotton, 387 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt , Gangjee Coverjee ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

Barbora.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Star of Brunswick.—4 cases Beer, Combier Son and Co. ; 86 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Rahimbhoy Razpail Sons and Co.

Veteran.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Gopall.

Oduda.—300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—2 hhds. Wine, 126 gallons, Finlay Clark and Co. ; 800 bundles Common Cowries, 400 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—14 bags Coffee, 23 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs., P. M. de Silva and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Sooruzmull Phururam ; 3 kegs Country Pickles, David Sassoon and Co. ; 25 casks Sulphate of Copper, 57 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., Abadeen Budrodin and Co. ; 21 jotta Bhasabole, 30 cwt., 27 chests Herabole, 82¼ cwt., Dawood Hossum ; 17½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall ; 75 bottles Quicksilver, 5,625 lbs., 1 case Silk Handkerchives, 1 case Ghee, 1½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juwareemull Dulsookroy.

Steamer *Shimlee.*—23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Commander	
3. Goolsanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
254 Defiance, Symcox—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cochin & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1633 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 18)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1325 Eurodydon, Wright.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Halneman, Philipps—W. Nicol & Co.
1396 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l, July 18)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.
1057 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—R. Nixon&Co.(c. l. May27)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1194 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zobeah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Solen—P., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

FOR BORDEAUX.

319 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR TUTICORIN.

492 Traveller, Fletcher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l.Aug.31.)

FOR COLOMBO.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.

FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.

155 Keratta Roodreen—D. Bilcajee Mand. (c. l. Aug. 19)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1500 Salsette (s), H. W. King—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

709 Birkby, Furdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
629 Hyderoo, Criston.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.
410 Ophir, Miles.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
993 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Brumhall.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.(c.l.Aug.27)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—W. Nicol & Co.(c.l.Sept.1)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

394 Kurrachee (s), Cotgrave—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

1230 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Dalhousie (s), Mac'and, B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co.
434 Pioneer (s) Launton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.(c. l. Sept. 3)
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cohen & Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY MADRAS.

492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CHINA.

341 Sunlee (s), J. Milbanke—A. Hubibbhoy. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR PENANG AND RANGOON.

689 Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda—HajeeSoolaman. (c.l.Sept.4)

FOR MAURITIUS.

694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wylie—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
750 Champion, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons.
908 Esmeralda, York—Stearns Hobart & Co.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s),Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.(in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff. Hamoody, Nacoda.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
677 John Bright (s), Bethune—C. M. S. N. Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart Latham & Co.
908 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Ramle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
713 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
284 Parsie, Burke.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
410 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709 Azof, (Refitting.)
1200 Behar, Dundas.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

509 Anna Henderson, Klinsie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 24th announced the arrivals of the *Botanist*, Edgar, from Madras 16th August ; *Caspian*, Evant, from Cardiff 29th April ; * Old*, Bizet, from Bourbon 27th July

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Dog, Captain, 19th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Allan, Major T. C., Deputy J. A. General, N. D. A., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Morant, Ensign, Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Hallen, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 4TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Adjutant for the day.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at half-past 7 o'clock A.M. in the lines of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, to inspect and report upon the state of the Rifle Butts of that Corps :—

President.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I.
Members.—Lieut. Clay, 103rd Regiment, and one Subaltern 18th Regiment N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd September 1863.

With the sanction of Government compensation in lieu of clothing for the year 1862-63, is granted to the undermentioned men of the Unattached List :—

Serjeant L. Fleming, Barrack.
Serjeant J. S. Phillips, Barrack.
Serjeant F. Ward, Barrack.
Serjeant E. Schnepel, Barrack.
Serjeant R. J. Hard, Barrack.
Serjeant D. O'Brien, Barrack.
Hospital Serjeant G. Green, Sanitarium, Mount Aboo.

Letter to the Editor.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

SIR,—Much has been said concerning the present system on which our pilot system is organized, the public complaining on the one hand of its utter inefficiency, and the head of the pilot department as stoutly contending on the other hand that no better system could be devised, and that it is fully equal to the requirements of the port. I can scarcely believe the Master Attendant to be sincere when he asserts the efficiency of the pilot service, vide his letter to Government, dated 22nd July 1863, seeing as he must do almost every day especially during the S. W. moonsoon so many proofs to the contrary, more than three-fourths of the inward bound ships entering the port without pilots, anchoring or heaving too near the inner light vessel, and many coming in to the vicinity of the shipping desirous to avoid losing time, in either case, the pilot merely renders trivial service conducting the vessel to a berth and mooring it, which cannot be called pilotage in any sense of the word. In the case of steamers it is still worse, they usually come right into the harbour, and then have to wait a considerable length of time before the pilot reaches them, in fact, it is no uncommon thing to see the despatches on their way to the shore before the pilot has boarded the vessel.

So much delay and inconvenience is now experienced by steamers in this respect, that I believe one large and influential company, under contract to deliver sea borne mails within a given period, have actually memorialized Government that their vessels may be permitted to enter the port with or without pilots, as in the event of the non-delivery of the mails within this specified time, a heavy penalty is exacted by the Postal authorities. There is no doubt in this instance, the company is perfectly justified in the course adopted, but I am informed they go still further, and beg to be relieved from payment of pilotage fees altogether ; if this is acceded to, it would be manifestly unfair to the shipping interest at large, still I see no reason why commanders of steamers belonging to the port should not pass an examination, so as to qualify them to enter or depart from port with or without pilots as in England at the present time, one half of the ordinary pilotage fee only being charged. The Captains of steamers constantly trading to, and from Bombay, are as well acquainted with the approaches to the harbour as the pilots themselves, and probably in many instances much better. Recently one of the mail steamers inward bound arrived at the outer light vessel, and being unable to procure a pilot there within any reasonable period, anxious to land the mails within contract time, the commander brought his vessel into port and anchored.

The commander was then served with an official notice from the Master Attendant, summoning him to attend at the office, where he was told in no very measured terms, that should he again conduct his vessel into port, in the absence of a pilot, he would be visited with a heavy penalty. It is understood the company above alluded to have consequently instructed their commanders to abide by the orders of the Master Attendant pending the application to Government. That serious disasters arise from the inefficiency of the pilot service cannot be doubted, the wreck, of the *James Pilkington* for instance, may be attributed indirectly to that cause, had the Captain succeeded in obtaining a pilot when off the entrance of the port the loss would not have occurred. Commanders of vessels are directed to steer into port in the event of not meeting with a pilot outside the harbour, and anchor in a certain position. Now, surely if vessels are enabled to enter the port during the prevalence of tempestuous weather and anchor in a place of safety without the assistance of a pilot, it may not unreasonably be inferred that they could navigate their vessels into port during the fine season under similar circumstances, thus plainly indicating that the pilot service under its present organization, or rather want of organization, is a mere farce which it is unquestionably.

At the commencement of the monsoon, a stout brig might have been observed anchored off the Custom House and fitting for service apparently designed for a yachting excursion, with its lofty spars and top hamper "all atanto" to use a nautical phrase.

In reply to my enquiries concerning her destination, I was informed this vessel was intended to cruise off the entrance of the harbour during stormy weather, in order to assist and guide inward bound vessels into port, in the absence of the open pilot boat which is not adapted to encounter heavy seas, what services she may have really performed in this respect is known to all resident in Colaba interested in shipping, and to Captains of ships in general. While bad weather is in the ascendant the brig may be seen snugly moored in the vicinity of the inner light vessel, should the weather clear up a little and become moderate, she then ventures on a short cruise to the offing returning at night fall, and taking up her original position, such has been the routine of service from day to day ; should the weather continue boisterous and unpleasant, the vessel does not stir from her moorings, and on one occasion seemed to remain stationary for a week, if not longer, without once attempting to get under weigh, in the meantime inward bound vessels are crowding into port one after another without any assistance.

The brig makes no attempt to communicate with inward bound vessels, and when a stranger bears down will hold on her course with silent indifference, not even vouchsafing to display a signal. If the Master Attendant is satisfied with the duties rendered by the brig, it is difficult to conceive what useful purpose she is intended to serve. Had the brig led the ship out of harbour recently, when the pilot boat was swamped and sank, owing to the heavy sea prevailing, the crew narrowly escaping with their lives, the loss of a valuable pilot boat would have been avoided, and again had she been in attendance to take the pilot from the vessel, on the occasion of several of the crew of a pilot boat being killed or maimed in consequence of the masts becoming entangled with a quarter boat, and causing it to fall resulting from the prevailing heavy sea, the loss of life would not have occurred. The only occasion on which the brig has displayed any energy was on that particular day, when the water logged wreck of the *Patterson*, floated off the entrance of the harbour, the brig was then seen working its way out manfully with a fresh top-gallant breeze, the incentive for such unusual and extraordinary exertion being salvage looming in the distance, but alas ! their vision was so eagerly directed towards the golden prize, they were unable to see an unfortunate native craft right ahead, into which they ran stern on, no attempt seems to have been made on the part of the brig to extricate the vessels, all sail being kept on the brig, and to lookers on from the shore, the native craft was supposed to be sinking, however, at last they separated from each other, the brig then took in sail, hove to, and the native craft ran into port apparently in a disabled condition, and if I am correctly informed was ran ashore opposite the Colaba causeway where she speedily broke up and became a wreck, the shattered remnants of the unfortunate craft may still be seen there. I am not aware that any official investigation of the affair ever took place, if so the particulars were not communicated to the public, the same may be said of all accidents that occur where the pilot only is supposed to be concerned. A striking contrast to the eager avidity with which casualties are reported and handed up to Government by the Master Attendant, where there is reason to assume that the Captain or officers only are culpable, or where there is a reasonable prospect of averting the blame from the pilot to the broad shoulders of the Captain, who is evidently at a disadvantage in our Marine Courts of Enquiry, of which more anon. It must occur to all impartial persons who have bestowed a moment's thought on the subject, that the head of the pilot department ought not in justice act in the capacity of nautical assessor in the Marine Courts of Enquiry. Serious collisions take place in the harbour while vessels are under pilot charge, and underwriters are called on to reimburse heavily in consequence. The public in general are unacquainted with the incidents and the investigations, if investigations are instituted, they are conducted with closed doors, or so much so, that the results do not transpire, perhaps owing to commendable delicacy in publishing the shortcomings of the pilot service, if it can possibly be avoided. That the present system in which our pilot service is based is grossly inefficient, and fails to meet the requirements of the port, is the deliberate opinion of all practical seamen, and those interested in shipping. Would it be believed that in our busy and flourishing sea port, we are still pursuing the system adopted in lonely and seldom frequented harbours on the African Coast, where the arrival of a vessel forms a matter of rejoical. A flag staff being erected on some convenient eminence, and a signal hoisted when a vessel appears in the offing, an open boat then pushes off with the pilot to conduct the welcome stranger into port. In our own case we see vessels daily coming into port without assistance, the pilot being unable to get out, and finally after considerable delay and annoyance, moored without any discrimination, higgledy piggledy, with an utter absence of order or arrangement. The shipping interest anticipated beneficial results from the labors of the pilot commission, in this they are doomed to be disappointed, the Government having quietly extinguished the sail commission ; for some reason which does not seem very clear.

NAUTICUS.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Garden Reach, on the 22nd August, the wife of Alexander Stuart, Esq., of a son.

At Nagode, on the 25th August, the wife of Captain Mathias, (Staff Corps,) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral of Pondicherry, by the Revd. Brunie, Prefet Apostolic, P. Claverie, Esq., to Miss Margerite Mary Bilderbeck, daughter of the late Joseph Bilderbeck, Esq., and Charlotte DeLafaye, widow of the late Joseph Bilderbeck, Esq.

At Trinity Church, Azimgurh, on the 25th August, by the Revd. Albert Lockwood, Lieutenant Neville Fraser Parker, H. M.'s Bengal Army, to Annie, daughter of the late James W. Young, Esq., Culdufi Co., Donegal, Ireland.

At Meen Meer, on the 20th August, Mr. C. A. Cordell, Apothecary, Artillery Divison, Meean Meer, to Miss Eveliney Clara Wade, of the same station.

At Chinsurah, on the 24th August, by the Revd. C. Garbett, Captain J. W. Hoggan, 25th Punjab Native Infantry, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. R. Pogson, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd August, Mr. Erasmus Jones, aged 29 years.

At Madras, on the 27th August, Mary Jane the daughter of Commissariat Staff Serjt. Samuel Scales, aged 1 year and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd August, Emily Mary, the child of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mandy, aged 10 months.

At Calutta, on the 18th August, the wife of Captain W. S. Trevor, R. E., aged 25 years.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st August, accidentally drowned, Lieut. Albert Hearsey, H. M. 19th Hussars, aged 21 years.

At Agra, on the 27th August, Edward Frederick, the youngest son of Mr. John Duckett, Commissariat Department.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, VERAVUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVEE, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

SADASHEOGURH MAIL.

The Mails for SADASHEOGURH, MANGALORE, CANNANORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, COCONADA, BIMLIPATAM and CALCUTTA, per Steamer *Sydney*, will be closed on SATURDAY next the 12th instant, 2 o'clock P.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla, should however parties desire there letters &c. be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Aug. 25
AGRA	Aug 29	LAHORE	Aug. 22
ALLAHABAD	Aug 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 29
BANGALORE	Aug. 28	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 22	MEERUT	Aug 25
CALCUTTA	Aug. 25	OUDH	Aug 29
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 12
CEYLON	Aug 18	PENANG	Aug 5
DELHI	Aug 22	RANGOON	July 22
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug 7

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Saturday	5d.	6h.	0 2m. A.M.
New Moon	Saturday	12d.	9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d.	6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d.	10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	5	Old St. Bartholomew	5 47	6 11	3 57	4 23	
Sun.	6	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 10	4 53	5 27	
Mon.	7	Enurchus, B.	5 47	6 9	6 7	6 49	
Tues.	8	Nativity of the Virgin Mary.	5 47	6 8	7 31	8 12	
Wed.	9	Mercury rises at 7.33	5 47	6 7	8 49	9 10	
Thur	10	Mercury sets at 7.19	5 48	6 6	9 21	9 44	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 4h 34m.	5 48	6 5	10 5	10 25	

Date 3rd September. Time—9h. 1m. 38s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 5th.—First American Congress, 1774.—Capture of Malta, 1800.
Sunday 6th.—Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.
Monday 7th.—Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.—Samuel Johnson born, 1709.—Battle of Borodino, 1812.
Tuesday 8th.—William IV. crowned, 1831.—The Malakoff taken, 1855.
Wednesday 9th.—Afghans defeated at Jugdulluck, 1842.—Sebastopol evacuated, 1855.—The Native Army of Bengal reorganised, 1859.
Thursday 10th.—First importation of Tea in England, 1391. Battle of Conaghull 1800.
Friday 11th.—Battle of Delhi, 1803.

THE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

SIR William Mansfield is certainly the "bright particular star" of the Bombay Legislative Council. What a pity, that like other great stars he should dwell so much apart, for the light he throws on the subjects he discusses, is characterised by so much ability, clearness and good sense, that if it shone in the Council oftener, we should have fewer absurdities in the way of legislation, amongst our newly fledged legislators. There are members in the Council not inferior to Sir William in ability, but they have not exhibited anything like his practical tact, and talent for business, when called upon to discuss questions, which are perfectly new to them, and on which, it is no reflection to say they had no previous knowledge. Sir William Mansfield in his first speech on Mr. Westropp's Wager Bill at the meeting of the Council on the first ultimo, objected to the Bill on the ground that it was calling on the Council to legislate entirely in the dark, on a subject on which they had no positive information ; they were not to take opinions for facts ; the former abounded, of the latter there were none ; while the Bill on the face of it showed a spirit, entirely adverse to the general principle of modern legislation.

The members of the Council felt the force of such objections, for after some discussion, and a most ingenious speech in defence of the principle of the Bill from Mr. Anderson, it was resolved to refer it to a Select Committee for further enquiry and to report. Well, the Select Committee makes its report in due time, and having been appointed for the purpose of getting evidence, and collecting facts, we naturally turn to it with some interest for the results of all this diligent inquiry, but on looking at the report what do we find ? Why, not a particle of evidence, not a single fact, but in lieu of evidence and facts, we are favoured with the opinions of three Judges of the High Court and Mr. Michael Scott's two friends, Mr. McIlwraith and Mr. Steel. Surely no mountain in labour, while in the throes of parturition, ever gave birth to such a mouse ! The notorious three tailors of Tooley street were not a more ludicrous representation of the people of England, than Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. McIlwraith, and Mr. Steel are, of the people of Bombay in regard to their opinions on Mr. Westropp's Bill ; and on such opinions our sapient Councillors are expected to proceed post haste in their career of legislation ! The truth is, this Select Committee, in regard to any true inquiry on the subject they had to do with, has been a complete sham. There has been no inquiry at all in the true sense of inquiry for facts, on which legislation alone ought to proceed. Who are the witnesses that have been examined ? Where is their evidence ? What is the character of it ? What facts have been elicited from it ? Let this Select Committee produce a report based on evidence of the character indicated, and the people of Bombay will give it respectful consideration, but it is rather too much

LOCAL.

HOLIDAY.—Many of the public and private offices will be closed this day, on account of a Hindoo holiday called "Goeul Asthami," which is commemorated by them on account of the birth of Krushna, which in their belief took place at midnight in the city of Mathura.

TREACHER TRADING COMPANY.—A Company has been started by Messrs Treacher & Co., for the purpose of trading in Europe articles. There will be raised a large capital divided into shares of Rs. 500 each. We learn that the list of shares has been nearly filled up.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 312, of these 182 were Hindoos, of whom 108 were males, 7 Musulmans, all being males, 118 Parsees 59 being males, 11 Christians, 4 being males, and 14 of all other castes of whom 7 were males. With regard to ages there were 71 under ten years of age, 37 under twenty, 142 between twenty and forty, 45 between forty and sixty and 17 upwards of sixty. Out of the 312 treated 193 were cured, 11 relieved, 73 absented and 35 are remaining under treatment.

A BAILIFF OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.— A Mahomedan Bailiff of the Small Cause Court, named Isamoodeen Choorgay, on whom summonses were served at three different times to attend and give evidence in the Fort Police Court, in a certain case of assault did not answer to his name when called as a witness. Mr. Peile, Solicitor, who appeared before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, stated that the Bailiff had not made his appearance in obedience to the summons, and by his frequent non-attendance his client was subjected to unnecessary expense in paying heavy fees for legal attendance. The Magistrate ordered a fresh summons to issue against Isamoodeen Choorgay, and stated that if he failed to attend the Court next time, a fine would be inflicted on him, or that an official complaint would be made to his superiors.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 3rd September 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Light winds and cloudy with occasional showers. Ther. 88.
GOA.—Partially clouded, wind light variable
KOLAPORE.—Fair light winds S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair wind S.W.
MADRAS.—Rainy; wind S.W. Ther. 79. Baro. 29.907.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy and Rainy.

At 9 hours of the 4th September 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy N.E.
BULSAR.—Rainy.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy, Ther. 80.
GOA.—Densely clouded light S.S.E. winds.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy; light westerly.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy S.W. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy S.W. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy with little rain.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NUISANCE AT COLABA.—In a letter dated the 1st July last, Brigadier Tapp, Commanding the Bombay Garrison, in forwarding to the Quartermaster General of the Army a letter from the Deputy Inspector General of H. M.'s Forces, wrote that "the medical officer in charge of the 103rd Regiment reported through his Commanding officer, on the 6th March, that in the vicinity of the Barracks (in localities under the charge of the Municipal Commissioners) there were nuisances which required removing; the Commissioners on being applied to promised compliance on the 27th of the same month. Dr. Mahaffy's late complaints, however, as far as regards the bazar and nuisance on the beach are well founded, and I have made strong representation on the subject to the Commissioners. In forwarding the correspondence for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, Sir William Mansfield solicited "the support of Government in requiring from the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay the efficient performance of the duties which devolve upon them at Colaba and its neighbourhood, as represented by Brigadier Tapp." Government thereupon resolved:—"With respect to the sea-shore nuisance, the Commissioners should be referred to the resolution No. 1228 of this date, on the letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police No. 642, dated 13th July 1863, and copy of that resolution should be forwarded to the Military Department for communication to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in reference to this correspondence with regard to the foul state of the tank referred to, it should be intimated to the Commissioners that Government trust they would take measures to clear it of the scum; and relative to the state of the Bazar, the Military Department should be requested to state whether, if the Bazar is within Military limits, the Military authorities are not competent to take measures for having it properly scavenged."

The Commissioners then reported "that the scum in the tank alluded to, was duly removed in March last, upon receipt of the Brigade Major's letter."

OPENINGS IN THE ROADS.—The attention of the Chief Resident Engineer Water Works being drawn to the state of certain public roads over recently laid pipes, that officer reported that the contractors for laying pipes are all bound by agreement to repair the respective roads opened by them, and that if there is any unavoidable delay, they shall be repaired by his Department and the amount spent charged to the contractors. The Commissioners thereupon again called Mr. King's attention to the state of Love Lane, Mazagon, which was reported to be full of holes, and difficult, if not dangerous to passengers.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A GENERAL meeting of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall; there were present the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, in the chair; G. Scott; J. S. Trevor; T. F. Gray; E. Heycock; Venayekrow Juggonathjee; Venayekrao Gungadhur Shastree; and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esquires.

The clerk read a letter from Lieut. Colonel Rivers, dated 23rd March last, in reply to the Clerk's letter, No. 15 of the 19th March last, requesting the Clerk to be good enough to ask the Worshipful Bench to relieve him of the duty they appointed him to on the Building Act Committee, as his time is fully occupied with the regular duties of his Government appointments.

Proposed by H. T. Scott, Esq., seconded by T. F. Gray, Esq., and carried unanimously, "that Colonel Rivers be at his own request relieved of duty as a member of a Building Act Committee, and that Captain Trevor be requested to act as a member of the Committee in his stead."

Proposed by E. Heycock, Esq. seconded by Venayekrao Juggnathjee Esq. and carried, "that the contingent bills for printing charges be passed and forwarded to Government for sanction."

Read a letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson, dated 18th August 1863, transmitting for the information of the Worshipful Bench copies of documents relative to a new jail in Bombay, and requesting the Worshipful Bench to co-operate with the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the best site and plan for a new jail and on the rules to be laid down for its future management, also requesting the Worshipful Bench to be good enough to select a gentleman to act as a member of the Committee referred to.

Proposed by Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Esq., seconded by G. Scott, Esq., and carried, "that E. HeyCock, Esq. be elected on behalf of the Worshipful Bench as a member of the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the best site and plan for a new jail, and on the rules to be laid down for its future management."

Proposed by T. F. Gray, Esq., seconded by Bhugvandass Purshotumdass, Esq., and carried, "that Government be informed that the Worshipful Bench will be happy to co-operate with the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the best site and plan for a new jail and on the rules to be laid down for its future management, and have selected E. Heycock, Esq., to act as a member of the said Committee."

Read letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, dated 27th April 1863, submitting to the worshipful Bench a statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund, for the quarter ending 30th June 1862.

Also letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, dated 7th May 1863, with reference to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench, dated 13th March last, explaining the cause of delay in forwarding to the Justices quarterly statements in due time.

Proposed by G. Scott, Esq., seconded by E. Heycock, Esq., and carried unanimously, "that the Municipal Commissioners be informed that the Bench do not consider the explanation offered in their Clerk's letter satisfactory, and observe that even at this time the accoun s are more than eleven months in arrears, and they consider that such a state of things is not creditable."

Read an extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 27th March 1863, forwarding Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, on the subject of the Foras Land Reservation made under Act No. VI. of 1851.

Proposed by Captain Trevor, seconded by T. F. Gray, Esq., and carried, "that the consideration of the Government Resolution be deferred till the next general meeting, and that in the meanwhile the Municipal Commissioners be requested to favour the Bench with their views on the different proposals made by Government."

Read a letter from E. Heycock, Esq., dated 18th August 1863, requesting the Worshipful Bench to consider the propriety of addressing Government respecting the amount raised from the sale of land in the Bombay Green, with a view to its being made over to the Municipality for the purposes of widening the streets and otherwise improving the town.

Proposed by E. Heycock, Esq., seconded by Venayekrao Gungadhur Shastree, and carried, "that the amount accruing to Government as proceeds of the land in the Bombay Green which was formerly in the possession of the public, and which was handed over to the Municipality for the purpose of forming the Elphinstone circle be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners for the purposes of widening the steets and otherwise improving the town."

The rest of the matters placed before the Worshipful Bench were recorded, and the meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Ratna Maga, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession, one bottle of beer, of the value of six annas, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

From the evidence it appeared that on noon of Thursday last, at the Waree Bander, a police sepoy observed the defendant take the bottle of beer out of a cask and walk away with it.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he ought not to have done it, but as it had been done, he begged to be forgiven.

His Worship fined the defendant ten rupees, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail with hard labor.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Fuckeerdass Mottiram, was charged with disorderly behaviour in Rampart Row on Thursday last. The charge was clearly established against the defendant, who was fined in the sum of five rupees.

THEFT.—Amroota Luxamon, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two handkerchiefs and one rupee worth of copper change, the property of one Pascoal Manuel.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a baker, that on Saturday last at 11 A.M., he was bathing at a well on the Esplanade, and had left two handkerchiefs with a rupee's worth of copper change at the well. After bathing he missed the handkerchiefs and money. On looking about he observed the prisoner with the property in his hand. Prosecutor immediately seized him and gave him in custody.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Baba Dada, was brought up, charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons, of the value of ten rupees, the property of one Bhoola Jugga.

The prosecutor is a washerman. The pantaloons belonged to a customer who had given him to wash them. On Thursday at 1 P.M., he saw them safe on a string on the Esplanade Road, and then went to take his meals at a short distance, and soon afterwards the Dhobee saw the prisoner take them from the string and walk away, he called out "thief," and the prisoner was apprehended by the police.

His Worship on the evidence before him, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six calendar months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Rowjee Babajee, was charged with torturing his bullock, on the Esplanade Road on the 3d instant. On the charge being proved against the defendant His Worship fined him five rupees.

THEFT.—Mankoo Witto, was brought up, charged with stealing a quantity of Teelseed, &c., of the value of one anna, the property of the G. I. P. R. Company. From the evidence of one Hormusjee Rustomjee employed in the Company's office, it appeared that at about 2-30 P.M. of the 3rd instant, he had been to the goods platform, and saw the defendant in custody, and from information he received he charged the defendant with theft. A portion of the stolen property was found on the prisoner.

The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-one days in the Common Jail with hard labour.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Thursday, 4th September 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE, AND CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, THE MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

The enquiry connected with the collision between the ships *Kossuth*, *Nadir Shah* and *Margaret Jane*, was again resumed this day, in the Fort Police office at half-past 2 P.M.

Mr. Peile (of the firm of Messrs. Bickerstath and Cleveland) attended on behalf of the Master and owners of *Nadir Shah*.

Saley Bin Salem recalled, stated,—The foretopsail was set and the jib while the ship was moving, the pilot came and shoved me from the wheel, and I went in the fore-part of the vessel while the pilot himself took the wheel. The *Nadir Shah* then struck the Sultan's ship. I don't know how that happened. I don't know whether the pilot gave any orders to let go the anchor, I was on the fore top. After the *Nadir Shah* got clear of the Sultan's ship, she got foul of the Nawab's ship.

Cross-examined by the pilot.—The *Nadir Shah* was a long distance from the first collision when the pilot shoved me. The pilot came aft after the second anchor was got up. I have no knowledge of any of the crew going aft with sticks and belaying pins to assault the pilot.

Salmin bin Khameez, on being sworn stated,—I am a secunny on board the *Nadir Shah*. All I know is that the *Nadir Shah* got underway and got foul of other ships as the ebb tide was running.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peile.—The pilot removed the last witness from the wheel. I don't know who remained at the wheel after the secunny went below. As I was standing in the fore part of the vessel, I was standing below the poop when the man was removed from the wheel, the wheel was on the back part of the poop. I saw the pilot shove the secunny and take the wheel.

The enquiry was closed. The Court would report to Government.

Pursuant to Government notification published in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday last, another enquiry was held yesterday, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the British ship *Boyne* in the Red Sea.

Abdool Rahimon Mahomed on solemn affirmation stated,—I was chief mate of the British ship *Boyne*. I held a certificate of competency from the Board of Examiners at Bombay. The *Boyne* sailed on the 8th of March last from Bombay for Juddah with 417 pilgrims and a crew of 55 in all. We reached Hodeida in about 17 or 18 days, remained there for 10 or 12 days, to take in wood and water and sailed for Juddah with a strong wind against us. We beat for five or seven days, and on the night of the 11th April, about 8 or 9 o'clock while the Captain was on watch as the ship was being wore round she struck upon a rock opposite Goonfida, on the Arabian Coast of the Red Sea. The ship struck against the rock for two or three hours, when stern post and rudder parted, the ship making much water. Then the ship floated off the rock. The sails were all close up but not furled, and the ship was unmanageable. Four boats were then put in the water and we were preparing rafts. The middle boat made much water. By desire of the Captain I went into the boat and found that the plug was out. I called the carpenter who made a plug, I tore my clothes and tied round it and put it in the boat. There were ten or twelve lascars bailing out the boat. The painter broke. I called out to the people on board to throw another rope no rope was thrown. About 10 or 12 more lascars jumped overboard and swam to the boat. We drifted away from the ship and never saw her again, the night was dark and we had no sail. We were in the boat for four days without food or water, when we were picked up by one of Sultan's buggalows bound to Judda. We were put into another vessel, our boat taken in tow, and we were landed at Goonfida and taken before the Padsha. The Padsha gave me a boat and two pilots and I went in search of the *Boyne* for five days, but found no trace of her or of any of the crew or passengers. We were thirty-four saved in the boat altogether, all kallases, no pilgrims.

The investigation with be resumed on Monday next at half-past 2 P.M.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Sept. 4th.*

(BEFORE J. F. HOBE ESQ.)

Sittabae widow vs. Luxumon Anyah and his wife Amabae.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 200, said to be deposited with the defendants by plaintiff for safe custody.

A cross action was entered, wherein the defendants in the first action were plaintiff's, and sued for expences incurred in defending a charge made falsely and maliciously before a Police Magistrate, wherein plaintiffs were charged with receiving Rs. 200, for safe custody, and refused to restore the same when demanded.

Sittabae deposed, I deposited Rs. 200 with Amabae for safe custody as I wished to go to Tannah, in consequence of a boarder of mine having absconded, and I went to look for him, as I was informed he had gone there. I deposited the money with the female defendant because she was a friend of mine, she took the money from me together with my pots. I kept the money I had in the rice chatty, one Vishnu was present when I gave over the money, he is one of my boarders, when I returned from Tannah I demanded the money, Amabae said she would give it to me if I would call again in a day or two as she was then *unwell*, four days after I went for the money and then she said she had no money of mine and knew nothing about any transaction of the kind such as I have now mentioned. I went to Mr. Forjett, he advised me to take out a warrant against her, I did so, and after a hearing at the Police Office, I was advised to bring an action in the Small Cause Court.

It was at 7 o'clock in the morning when I gave the defendant the money. I called her from up stairs, and said when I gave her the money, I am going to Tannah. Keep this until my return. The money was in rupees, it was money received from my boarders. I had to pay creditors for rice, dhal, &c., I cannot say from how many boarders I received money, I have some 25 or 30 boarders who pay 5 or 6 annas per day, and as many who are monthly boarders. After I had asked for my money from the defendant one Wassodew came to me and asked me to settle the matter for Rs. 100, I refused. Wassodew said one Luxuman, coachman, had asked him to try and settle the affair and to offer the plaintiff Rs. 100.

Luxumon Crustnajee, denied having anything to do with settling any dispute, he recollected one dispute which he had understood to be about some pots, but had had nothing to do with the matter in dispute.

Babajee Luxumon, I know the plaintiff. I do not know whether she left any money with defendant. I heard of no quarrel between plaintiff and defendant. I dont know whether she went to Tannah or not

By Plaintiff? Did you not come to me and offer Rs. 40 to hush the matter, and not to act like a mad woman. Witness, No.

The defendant Amabee was called and said I never received any money from the plaintiff at any time, there had been a dispute between me and plaintiff, it was this, a Brahmin woman lived in our house, and the plaintiff locked up the room and went away. I asked her why she did so, for the woman in consequence was kept fasting all day, whereupon she abused me.

Luxumon Anyah (husband of the above) I know of no one having deposited money with my wife or myself, one day plaintiff called me from my room, and asked me this question, "supposing I had deposited money with any one for safety, and on my demand they refused to deliver it wh at course should I take to recover it." I asked her whether she had made any deposit of the kind that she asked my opinion, she said she merely asked me the question. I said it appears so vague. I refuse to answer unless you tell me whether you are concerned in any transaction of the kind, the only transaction I have had with her of a pecuniary nature is having advanced her Rs. 4 upon some pots; when she came first to our house she was destitute, and a Brahmin requested me to give her food. I did so for some days, and fed her out of charity.

Ruggannuth Crustanauth.—I went to the plaintiff's house on the day mentioned, I stayed there some time. I did not see the plaintiff give any money to any person. I know the female defendant, if she had been there I should have recognized her, I went there for the purpose of engaging a brahmin cook, who was living there, I saw a man there taking food, I do not know him. I saw him at the police court. I know nothing about the transaction in question, except what the plaintiff told me, she said she had deposited a sum with the defendant who lived up stairs, she did not mention the amount, she did not say for what purpose she had given the money into defendant's charge.

Mooroba Panttoora, I know the plaintiff, she pledged some pots with me for Rs. 2. Eight days after she redeemed them and repledged them to defendant for Rs. 4 she told me she wanted the money for her rent, she could not have had any money or she would not have pledged to obtain money.

His honour in giving the verdict said, that with regard to the first case, the plaintiff's evidence fell short, her principal evidence being absent, the man Vishnu, who was engaged in taking food at the time the money is said to have been handed to the defendant Amabae, his evidence in the Police office confirms this, on the other hand the witness Ruggannuth who was not summoned, gives his evidence in an impartial manner, neither leaning to the plaintiff or defendant, he states he was present at the time, the plaintiff affirms the money was handed over to her charge, but did not see the transaction, at the same time he states the plaintiff told him she had given a sum of money into defendant's charge. If I thought a postponement would be of any service, I would postpone the case for further evidence, but I do not think it would be of any use doing so. I am certainty of opinion that if the plaintiff had come into the Court better advised, she would have stood a very good chance of a verdict in her favour.

As regards the second case I have no evidence to prove the charge was maliciously brought.

I therefore give a verdict for the defendant in each case.

No costs against plaintiff in first case, she suing as a pauper.

NEWS LETTERS.

BROACH, *2nd September* 1863.

THE excessive heat and lurid glare which now prevails during the day, are a sure indication of the near approach of what you good folks term the *Elephantas* at Bombay, to wit, the war of the elements, which generally marks the close of the monsoon. Preparations are being made, so soon as that shall have passed away, to carry on work with great spirit, and there is goodly promise of improvements on the line of Railway. Sheds are to be constructed at the different stations, covering the whole area of the platforms, a great desideratum; and store-houses for the safe custody of such traffic as may not admit of immediate despatch.

The appointment of Mr. Rodhan to the charge of all the Iron Bridges between Sulsar and Ahmedabad requires no lengthy harangue for its commendation. A happier selection could not by any possibility have been made; for, without disparagement to others of the Engineer Staff, he is unquestionably the most thoroughly practical and experienced man amongst them, and is for the nonce, *the right man in the right place.*

SIMLA, *August* 17.

LAHORE apparently will be the centre of attraction for all India this cold weather. The latest scrap of intelligence, and one, that to those who pretend to dive below the surface of things will afford matter for grave speculation, is, that a large force of 10,600 men is ordered to be assembled there this winter, and that the Rajah of Cashmere, as well as the sons of Dost Mahomed, have had an intimation of rather a strong nature sent them that their presence is desired in that city to meet the Viceroy, when matters of an important nature will be discussed. The object for the gathering of this large force, perhaps the largest ever assembled in India in times of peace, is supposed by some to be intended to strike a wholesome sense of awe into the minds of any ambitious and turbulantly disposed individuals in Cashmere and Cabul; by others, who care not to study politics, as merely a "Chobham." Under this latter impression many, who follow in the wake of great people and of crowds, in the hope of turning the occasion into one of personal profit and gain, are already thinking of bending their steps towards the capital of the Punjab. I allude to trades-people, milliners, and though mentioned last, not least, photographers. Houses will be at a premium, as great will be the rush as soon the "season" here closes. Intelligence through a private source has reached us, regarding the last event of the terrible conflicts going on in America, and as I do not see it mentioned in the papers, I may as well let you have it, though I cannot vouch for the truth of the report. It is said the Confederates have been repulsed before Washington, with severe loss, and that in the retreat across the river Potomac no less than 50,000 men were swept away by a suddenly rising of the waters. This last is no doubt an exaggeration; but still if only a fifth of the number lost their lives, the intelligence sends a painful thrill of horror through us, at the frightful nature of a combat, which is apparently so regardless of human life, and which appears no nearer a termination than when it first commenced. And now for more local matters, though the past week has not been very prolific in news. The private theatricals I announced in my last succeeded *a merveille*. The fair ladies who honored the occasion by taking parts, met with great applause. Nothing happily marred the harmony of the evening, though an accident of a very painful nature happened to the person engaged to attend to the lights, &c.; he stepped outside, the night was dark, he mistook the path, and accidentally walked over a steep precipice. The unfortunate individual was picked up insensible, with his leg broken and is now lying at death's door. The locusts have not yet quitted our vicinity; several flights, large and small have been constantly noticed, and their route tracked by the devastation they have committed on the trees Fortunately they have spared the crops, no doubt, owing to there being no lack of wild, green and luxuriant vegetation, more than sufficient to supply the wants of countless miriads. Their flights are eccentric in the extreme, sometimes from north to south, and anon in the contrary direction; the ground is every-where strewed with their wings. I have not heard, however, of their having settled any where in the hills to lay their eggs, so that I think we need not fear a new generation springing up here, as they appear to dread in the Punjab, and elsewhere. One or two literary individuals, contemplate establishing a newspaper here, emulous no doubt of the example set them by the sister sanitarium of Mussoorie. Mussoorie has its representative of the fourth estate, and why should not Simla? Ah, why not indeed? How is it that she has allowed Mussooree to take the lead? *The Hills* of Mussooree is a sturdy little mountaineer, thriving and healthy. How is it then that the two or three attempts which have been made to establish an "organ" here have so signally failed, or have resulted in the abortions known as the two *Advertisers*? Is not the air of Simla so good for an undertaking of a literary nature, or do we not number among our numerous citizens any one capable of conducting such with success? No, none of these reasons is the true one. Shall I whisper the real, and only reason why everything requiring the support of several to ensure success has singally failed here?—It is the want of combination! The entire absence of this element in Simla has caused the failure of more than one undertaking, giving promise at the opening of success; and as long as this state of things continues, so long must we look for failures. The two public schools, the progress of which must be a matter of anxiety to parents in India, are now being commenced. I refer to the buildings to be erected for that of the Bishop's College, as it is to be termed, at Jutog, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage, established on a spur of our mountain "Jacko," to the north of the station. The former school has been opened for some time past in a house rented for the purpose, till the proper buildings are completed. I hear that the kind of instruction given to the scholars is not generally approved of by the parents of the children. The complaint is that classics, Latin and Greek, are taught to the almost entire exclusion of plain English. There is no donbt that a sound knowledge of our own language is of more consequence to the class of children educated in India,—children who, when they grow up, must make their way in the world by hard work—than the more elegant, refined and classical education bestowed on students in public schools at home. The building of the Roman Catholic institution, though of-not such an ostentatious nature has also been commenced, and I hear the structure is to be entirely of brick; a useless expense here where stone and wood of a most durable nature are so abundant. The weathe has greatly improved of late. We have had actually a few fine days, with bright clear sunshine, and only an occasional shower. This is most delightful, after the dreary downpour that we have experienced ever since the 15th June. We only hope that the lugubrious prognostications that the monsoon is to break up some weeks earlier than usual, will not come to pass, or else woe to the crops, and woe to human beings, as sickness is sure to be the result. A nephew of the famous Landseer has been resident here for the past two seasons; he proposes publishing a series of views of Simla and the surrounding scenery, dedicating the same to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. He invites subscriptions, telling us the work is to consist of ten plates, price Rs. 100, the work to be completed during the season of 1864. I greatly fear he will not meet with the requisite support, for the numerous photographers who have lately visited us have given us so many faithful representations of our magnificent scenery at a comparatively trifling cost, that few would like to spend a hundred rupees for such views.—*Englishman, August* 24.

POONA.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his personal staff and Mr. Ovans, paid a visit to the newly established Educational Boarding-house in Poona at about 5 P.M. on Friday last. Mr. Coke and other members of the Boarding-house Committee received him. His Excellency inspected all the premises, the well arranged library-room, the dining and sleeping rooms of the students, the little garden and the overflowing reservoirs of fresh water. Made enquiries regarding the antecedents, education and destination of the students, and seemed satisfied with the arrangement of the establishment. The bedding, for the inmates, just prepared and furnished, by the Hon'bel Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, at a cost of Rupees 1000, were shewn to His Excellency; and the liberal sums, contributed by that gentleman, the Hon'ble Messrs. Jugguath Sunkersett and Premabhai Hemabhai; Messrs Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Pudumjee Pestomjee and D. Sassoon, to which the House owed its establishment and speedy completion, were mentioned to him. His Excellency next visited the Poona Native General Library; and enquired into the funds and resources of the institution, and the number and kind of papers and periodicals received in it. It was remarked that the library-room was rather small, and the old whitewashing rendered it unseemly. His Excellency observed that a constant supply of new and readable books tended to attract more subscribers to a library, and thus increased its income.—*Deccan Herald, September* 2.

AN Examination of the Female Schools in connection with the Free Church Mission came off on Thursday the 27th August 1863 at 3 A. M. Amongst those present we observed Mrs. Phayre, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Sandwith, Lady Grant, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Nicolson, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Showell, Miss Brown, Miss Miles; Lieut. Brown, Revd. Messrs. Mitchell and Gardner, Mr. Prichard, Major Candy, the Sudder Ameen, and others.

Revd. Mr. Gardner opened the examination with prayer, Major Candy then took the chair, and the business of the day began. First the Bazaar Schools were examined in reading, parsing, geography, and mental arithmetic. The answers were given with much ease and intelligence. That system of education seems to us the best—which does not look to the quantity, which may be termed cramming, but to the quality, and of this we had a very satisfactory specimen on Thursday last. Two girls repeated a dialogue on the Scindiah's feast which caused much mirth. We hope to give a translation of it in our next. It seems a school has, of late, been established for the Bhunghies or Sweepers, taught by a convert from the same caste. The girls belonging to this school gave very good answers to a few questions in scripture history put by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell. We had thus before us girls from the highest to the lowest castes. When the examination of the Bazaar Schools was over Mr. Gardner read the following statement:

The cause of Female Education in Poona is making progress year by year although at a slow rate, and almost entirely by means of extraneous force. The Missionaries were first in the field and remain almost alone till after the lapse of more than thirty years. I find in the Report of this Mission for 1834, that there were then two schools for girls with an attendance of sixty pupils In 1853 there were 125 girls receiving instruction in our schools, so that twenty years were required to double the numbers. In 1863 there are, including the Boarding School, 331 scholars in the various schools which now number seven; that is more than five times the numbers in 1834; and many more than double those in 1853. The difficulty now with us is not to get pupils, but to get the means to defray the expenses of superintendence and teaching. But while the Mission girls' schools have been thus expanding, other schools have risen up by their side. There are in Poona three day schools carried on by a Committee of Native Gentlemen, aided by a grant from Government. This grant amounts to Rs. 75 monthly, while the monthly expenditure is Rupees 100 so that all that is really contributed by native gentlemen in Poona for the enlightenment of their own females is but the trifling sum of rupees twenty-five monthly This fact shows how slow Poona is to appreciate the value of female education or to help itself in this matter.

The number attending these schools is about 150 so that the total number of females attending schools is at present under 500. Besides the Musalman girls of our school there are two or three who attended a boys school taught by one of our former teachers.

This however does not represent all that is being done for females, for I am glad to know that a considerable number of the educated young men give instruction to wives, or daughters, or nieces in their own homes. Still after all it is but a small proportion of the whole that do so. The reason for the neglect of female instruction being in many cases that education is valued merely as a means of procuring a livelihood, and is therefore reckoned useless in the case of females who cannot go to offices as writers and clerks.

Another fact connected with our own schools will show how uphill and tedious progress must be. In 1835 the number of girls reported able to read the Scriptures and tracts was twenty-two or ¼ of the whole attendance. At present the number is qualified in such things is 150 in the whole. More can read the easy sentences in the first book it is true; but they could not be fairly reported as able to read the Scriptures and tracts. The plain reason for the want of any great proficiency is that the period of attendance at school is so short. It will be easier to get a large number of small children to attend school for a year or so then to keep a few for two or three years. One evil leads to others, and the early marriages of Hindoo girls operate against their interests in this as in all other respects.

It ought not to be omitted that Mr. Stothert, who took special interest in the Musulman school, did much to increase its efficiency by procuring from a great distance suitable books, and that he defrayed all the expenses of purchase and conveyance.

The Superintendent, Mr. Ramchandra Babajee, has lately given up the service of the Mission, and now supports himself by his own industry. Temporary arrangements have however been made to maintain a system of constant supervision and religious instruction. The girls continue to be taught from the Bible or some scripture book the whole of the Christian faith.

On the whole there is reason to be satisfied with the industry and attention to duty of the different teachers; and I am happy to say that in the competition for prizes offered by the Christian Vernacular Education Society both last year and this, several of our teachers were successful.

The subjects taught in the schools are the same with those of former years, and need not now be specified.

Some of the sewing done is on the table and can be inspected.

I wish to call attention to one fact connected with the articles exhibited. They, that is, the materials are all prizes given by a native gentleman. Janardan Isango the Karbhari of Triwarg Rao Saheb of Kurundwad visited one of the schools lately, saw it pretty fully examined, and as a token of his satisfaction left 40 rupees to be distributed among the scholars and a present of two rupees to the teacher. These prizes will now be given along with those awarded by the Mission.

I must add one word more as to the state of the funds for the Female Schools. Last year closed with a balance of more than Rupees 300 on the wrong side, I hope that the friends of the Mission will speedily interpose to help us onwards in this arduous but important work. Had we ample means the number of schools and scholars might at once be doubled. But with the means now at our disposal we can hardly keep our ground.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell then presented a statement regarding the Native Boarding School which we embody:—

"The number of children attending this school has been allowed during the year considerably to decrease. The great reason of this is the still insufficient accommodation; as nothing has been yet done to remedy this defect. The Ladies' Committee at home have been applied to on the subject and have given us reason to hope that will, as soon as they can, do something effectually for us.

At this time last year there were forty pupils in the schools. Of these one has died, four have been married, twelve removed by their relatives, two dismissed as improper subjects, one given to service, thus leaving twenty. Four, however, have been admitted as day scholars, making the entire number of pupils at present twenty-four. Should the funds admit of it, a few new boarders, when fit objects present themselves, may be admitted.

In the course of study has been pursued as formerly, and the industrial character of the school has had particular attention paid to it. The proceeds from this source, have been considerable, a fact which we hope may induce the ladies of the station to aid by sending in work to be executed.

There have been no admissions to the church from this school during the year, although the conduct of the children has been very satisfactory. In fact almost all of them, who have come to a fitting age, are already members of that body.

It is stated in the report of the Mission just published, that "one of the chief objects of the schools is to train the inmates for usefulness in the family circle, so we have pleasure in reporting, that lately four of them have been suitably married. The first of these occurrences took place in the Mission Chapel, on the 6th day of March. The name of the bride was Esther Cuninghame. She was about fifteen years of age, had been in the school for several years as the protege of Mrs. James Cuningham, Queen St. Edinburgh; had been baptized, on her own profession of faith in May 1861; had since acted very consistently, and became a pupil of the first class. Her husband is Mr. Anandeing, a student of divinity, and teacher in connection with our Nagpore Mission. We trust that she will prove indeed a helpmate for him. The second marriage was celebrated on the 7th April. It was between the eldest girl in the school, Lydia, and Mr. Behramji Kershaspji, also formerly a student of divinity; but, at present, employed as Librarian to the United Service Institution in Western India. Lydia had been in the school from her infancy, has been a church member for five years and has secured much respect from all who know her. Like Solomons virtuous woman," she will do her husband good, and not evil all the days of her life." The third marriage was that of Saku, not so forward as the other two, but a steady good girl, and a member of the church since November 1861. She was united, on the 22nd of April, to a convert of the Rev. A. White's Mission, named Rama Lingu, with whom we trust she will be happy and useful. The fourth marriage is that of Jane, who had been an inmate of the school for about ten years. She is now about seventeen years old, and has been a consistent church member for upwards of two years. She was married on the 18th June to Anaji, a convert of our Bombay Mission, who bears a high character, and is employed at an out station as the teacher of a vernacular school. We doubt not her graces and acquirements will enable her to be very serviceable in the position she now holds.

"These marriages were entirely the result of the expressed wish of the parties themselves,—love matches. What a pleasing contrast do they present to the absurd and irrational unions which are almost universal in this land!

"Mrs. Mitchell has every reason to speak well of the care and attention of the Matron, Mrs. Miller, to her peculiar and important duties."

We have had no box of ladies work from Edinburgh this year, as the Committee there found that, as they had been so liberal to us last year, they could not in consistency with other calls so soon renew their attentions to us. We are, however, glad to say that our friends in London have not forgotten us, but have kindly sent us a small supply of articles which along with work done here and a few local presents are for sale in the adjoining room.

We feel that we are under particular obligations to the friends mentioned, and to all others who have extended to us a helping hand during the year.

Here the Boarding School was brought up for examination. The girls were neatly and tastefully dressed, and their faces beaming with "bright eyed joy." They first sang and sweetly too, "The morning light is breaking." Then Mr. Baba Pudmanji, their present teacher, examined them, in reading, parsing and the History of the Mahrattas. The answers were remarkably good. We have to congratulate the committee on obtaining the services of a scholar like Mr. Baba. Mr. Mitchell examined the girls in Scripture History, of which they shewed a very good knowledge. The girls sang again an English hymn.

In absence of Mrs. Hart, who was expected to give the prizes, Mrs. Col. Phayre distributed them.

Major Candy, the chairman, exhorted the girls to make a good use of their learning; Knowledge was good but if not well used, it was the greatest curse. He told them not to be satisfied, with a knowledge of mere elementary things, but to obtain a good position, and especially a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The national anthem was then sung, and the children went home with merry faces—and the ladies went into the drawing room to make purchases. Now, however, Lady Mansfield, Mrs. Hart, and Mrs. Newton, who had been detained by the weather, came in. The girls of the Boarding School were consequently called back and sang a few hymns, and three of them read English Essays they had written, which, Mr. Mitchell said, were entirely their own production.

We trust these labours of love in which the Free Church Missionary has been so long engaged will soon be crowned with much success by the Lord of the harvest.—*Id.*

OOTACAMUND.

LEGAL.—Since November of last year a case has been going on in the Subordinate Court here, which, from the peculiar nature of the position, in a moral point of view, taken by the Government (the prosecutors,) and the energy and strenuousness shown by the defendant, has excited considerable interest and in fact is our "*cause celebre*" for the present.

By perusing the pleadings on the first point submitted by the defendant the nature of the evidence on either side will be seen at a glance, and will be found to be of a most startling nature, and moreover will be so far useful as to place people on their guard should they ever contemplate taking up a similar contract with the Government.

To the Subordinate Court of Ootacamund in O. S. No. 265 *of* 1862.

Defendant in this Suit most respectfully submits to this Court that he has fully proved in his favor the three points given by this Court as those at issue.

I. That a monopoly of the sale of wood was granted to him in the Contract.

II. That the same was infringed by Mr. McIvor's proceedings or otherwise.

III. That he is entitled to the set off he claims.

and on arriving there learned that the mutineers were assembled together at Chandeegurhee. He immediately told off a detachment of 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, 25 Seikh sepoys, being accompanied with 50 European soldiers and 100 privates of the force under Jung Bahadoor (the Prime Minister to his Highness the Maharajah of Nepaul) taking with them a gun, on the 17th March 1858, under Captain Weston. They marched at once towards Chandeegurhee. When the detachment reached the Surjoo river, a distance of about fourteen miles, they got 84 boats and a steamer, with 50 European soldiers and 2 guns, and then proceeded by water towards their destination, where, having arrived, they landed and fought with the mutineers for an hour. In this battle Captain Weston was wounded, and about fifteen of the mutineers died, and the rest ran away. The Seikh sepoys took from the mutineers three guns and some ammunition, and then set fire to the village. In this battle the Seikhs showed their usual bravery and energy, and Brigadier Rowcroft was much pleased with them. After this the detachment went up about twenty-four miles, where they met the men of Jung Bahadoor and Brigadier Rowcroft (who by land with all the remaining force went there) and then was ordered on the 20th March, 1858, to march with 25 more Seikhs, 250 European soldiers, and 2 guns, towards Foolpore to fight with the mutineers. On their arrival they learnt from one of the spies that the mutineers had run away, but not believing him they proceeded with a view to take away the guns and magazine from the mutineers; but when they reached near the place they found that the mutineers were concealed, and who, on seeing the force, commenced firing guns and muskets; but as the Seikh sepoys were proceeding by the river side they got some protection, and prepared themselves and began firing. The mutineers being defeated, ran away. The Seikh sepoys took from them three guns and ammunition, and then set fire to their camp, and halted there. The next morning and on the following day Brigadier Rowcroft ordered the Seikhs to get across the river. The men of Jung Bahadoor then having joined, the force proceeded towards Ajoodhea. Captain Rattray on the 20th March 1858, arrived at Dehreeghat from Sasseram, and also the detachment under Lieutenant Waller of the late 40th Regiment, which had gone to Mozufferpore on the 6th August 1857, after having protected the city so long a time to the satisfaction of the civil authorities, returned to Dehreeghat and halted there. When the rebel Kowar Sing was returning with his force to Jugdispore, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 82 Seikh sepoys, under command of Lieutenant Waller was ordered to proceed at once to Arrah, where they arrived on the 20th March 1858. The next day Kowar Sing reached Jugdispore, and on the 22nd March an order was issued for a detachment to march under command of Captain le Grand, of H. M.'s 35th Regiment, consisting of about 300 European soldiers, both of that regiment and of the Naval Brigade, and two guns, being accompanied by Lieut. Waller and the men under his command. The force marched on the evening of the 23rd March, and arrived near the place on the next day. When this news reached the ears of the mutineers they came forward about two miles. When the mutineers and the Seikhs were within a short distance of each other, the Seikhs commenced firing, and then the mutineers retreated towards Jugdispore, where they again commenced firing upon the Seikhs; and then the Seikhs charged upon them and possessed themselves of the entrenchments, and made them retreat into Jugdispore, where they again commenced firing. In this action Captain le Grand and three or four European officers were killed, and Lieut. Waller of the late 40th Native Infantry was wounded. Then the mutineers boldly attacked the Seikhs, when they retreated, drawing the guns by themselves as there were no horses to draw them, the guns being drawn by coolies, who all ran away at the first shot: but when the Seikhs, after rallying, came back about a mile, the mutineers commenced firing very briskly; the European soldiers and Seikhs also fought with them boldly, but as the mutineers were great in numbers they could not beat them. The soldiers and Seikhs being unable to draw the guns any farther, were obliged to leave them, having first of all spiked them by driving nails into the touch hole. Here a great number of the European soldiers, 1 Havildar, and 6 Seikh sepoys were killed, and about fourteen elephants and some magazine were left by the soldiers and Seikhs, and the baggage of the soldiers and Seikhs was lost and they retreated towards Arrah, and Lieutenant Waller, commanding the Seikhs, who was wounded, was brought by three of the Seikhs on horseback, with every protection and care; but when the mutineers came near the Seikhs, the European soldiers having been sent on with the remaining baggage towards Arra, halted a little, formed in skirmishing order, and began firing and retreating towards Arrah, protecting the baggage and soldiers from the hands of the mutineers. Amongst the Seikhs, who were covering the retreat, seven were wounded. The Seikhs continued to show front and fought with the mutineers all the way to Arrah. When they arrived near the station the mutineers retreated, and on arrival at Arrah it was found that about 120 soldiers were killed and had died, many of them from sun-stroke. Now it is necessary to observe how bravely the Seikhs fought with the mutineers, and particularly how they covered the retreat. For this gallant act, 1 Subadar, and 1 Jemadar were awarded with 1st and 3rd class Order of Merit respectively, and the Seikhs, who brought Lieut. Waller on horseback were not brought to notice of their commanding officer by the Lieutenant. However, when this came to the commanding officer's knowledge, he promoted Lall Sing to Naick, and Hem Sing to Lance Naick, and the third who took his discharge, was furnished with a certificate of good conduct and behaviour. Lieutenant Waller went to England on medical certificate for three years; on his return he was pleased to grant a certificate to Lall Sing Naick for his good behaviour, copy of which I herewith insert for the information of the gentleman to coroborate the fact:—

"This is to certify that Lall Sing Naick, No. 9, of the 1st BengalPolice Battalion, was one of the Detachment under my command in the retreat of Captain Le Grand's force from Jugdispore, in the district of Arrah, to which place the force proceeded in April 1858, against the rebel Gowar Sing. Lall Sing, then a sepoy in No. 3 Company, behaved first rate throughout that unfortunate day, and was most kind to me, doing everything he could to assist me, and never leaving my side except to get me water. I was severely wounded and very helpless, and was most grateful to him for his great attention and kindness to me, and if I can be of any service to him nothing will give me greater pleasure. I give him this certificate as a small acknowledgment of what he did for me; and if I can be of any use to him hereafter I shall be most happy to have the chance.

H. WALLER, Lieut., late 40th Regt. N.I.

Had not the Seikhs fought on this occasion with spirit, not one European would have reached Arrah alive. Mr. Colvin, the Magistrate who was present, can testify to this. The detachment of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 30 Seikh Sepoys, which had gone to Chuprah in November 1857, was ordered by the Commissioner of Patna to proceed at once towards Allygunge Sewan, under Captain Miles (who, after the battle in the Lucknow district, had come with Colonel Franks of H. M.'s 10th, to Sarun.) The services rendered by this detachment will be detailed in its turn. The force under General Lugard came in pursuit of the rebel Kowar Sing, and when it reached Arrah the detachment of the Seikhs, which had been under Lieut. Waller, joined the force under command of a Native officer and proceeded towards Jugdispore. The detachment, with the force under Brigadier Rowcroft, on their way to Ajoodhia, arrived at the camp at Almorah on the 28th April 1858, and heard that the mutineers were at Beelooagurhee; but before its arrival at Almorah, the 4th troop of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, who were at Almorah, having heard that the above force were coming to their assistance, went to the place to meet the mutineers. Brigadier Rowcroft, on his arrival, ordered the force and Seikhs to march at once to the spot, having left their baggage behind, which they did accordingly, and fought with the mutineers till evening and then returned back to Almorah and commenced to make an entrenchment, as the mutineers and rebels were about 22,000 in number, and eleven guns. After three days the mutineers came boldly forward to Almorah, when Brigadier Rowcroft advanced his brigade in the following manner:—On the right flank the Seikhs, and on the left flank the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, the rest of the force in the centre, and then they commenced fighting with the mutineers, and the battle raged hot. The captain of the Horse Artillery was shot and killed by the mutineers, and then the Seikhs, and the European soldiers charged upon the mutineers, and fell upon their guns and took seven of them, and pursued the mutineers about six miles and killed most of them. In this battle about fifteen men were killed. Here it must again be observed, how in this action also the Seikhs displayed their energy. General Lugard, who had proceeded to Jugdispore, encamped at Beeheerah on the 7th May 1858, and ordered the Seikhs, who were with the force under the command of a Native officer, to go as a picket into the jungle. On the 8th May they fought with the mutineers till 12 o'clock, and then the mutineers retreated. After this General Lugard with the force came to Jugdispore, and again fought with the mutineers, when he with the whole force charged at once and defeated the mutineers and took position at Jugdispore. On the 10th and 11th May General Lugard with the same detachment again fought with the mutineers on the other side of the Jugdispore, and again partially defeated them, about four miles distance from Dulippore.

On the 11th May 1858, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 1 drummer, and 71 Seikhs under Lieutenant Earle, and 70 Sowars under command of a Native officer, proceeded from Dehreeghaut to Sasseram, and then joining with the force of Colonel Corfield, marched to Peeroo, a distance of thirty miles from Sasseram, and on their arrival had an engagement with the mutineers, who intended to attack Sasseram, but they were prevented by this force. In these skirmishes only five horses of the irregular cavalry and one Seikh were wounded.

The detachment of the Seikhs with General Lugard fought, up to the end of May, several battles with the mutineers in the Shahabad district, with bravery, and General Lugard expressed himself as satisfied with them. The detachment under Col. Michell has also fought similarly with the mutineers to the satisfaction of their commanding officer. The detachment with the force under command of Brigadier Rowcroft, on arriving at Captainguinge, heard that the mutineers were encamped at Nagger. The Brigadier immediately marched with the whole force and fought with them for about an hour, and about fifteen mutineers were killed and the rest ran away.—*Englishman, Weekly Journal, August 8.*

(To be continued.)

RUSSIAN SPECULATIONS ON WAR WITH ENGLAND.

(Daily News.)

WE read in the *Moscow Gazette*:—"All the commerce of England is on the sea. Thirty thousand merchant vessels convey on the ocean English property which Mr. Cobden estimates at 100 to 120 millions sterling. The course which these ships follow in the Atlantic, as well as on the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, is so well defined, thanks to the indications of Captain Maury, that it is like a high road. That power which, traversing these parts, should seize English vessels appearing there would deal a terrible blow at British commerce, and this is what our sailors and vessels of war would be perfectly able to do in case of a war with England. A vast field for their activity would then be open to our vessels without presenting any very great dangers. The space is such that the pursuit of an enterprising cruiser would be very difficult, and a good captain could destroy scores of cargoes without having to engage in combat. During the war in the East, after the affair of Petropaulowski, an American merchant ship on its arrival at Shanghai, announced that it had been stopped at sea by a Russian frigate, and that it was only released in consequence of its American nationality being proved by the papers on board. The rumour of this affair spread in the commercial world, and the merchants in the Chinese ports would only entrust their merchandise to American vessels. Hong Kong at once expected an attack from the Russian fleet. Admiral Sir J. Stirling, commanding the English naval force in those regions, was unable to comply with all the demands for escort which were addressed to him. The rumour was, however, false; there was not then a single Russian ship at sea. If a false report led to such a panic, what would be the effect porduced by twenty or thirty of our cruisers?"

THE CONDITION OF VENICE.

(Daily News.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Opinione* writes as follows from Venice.

The condition of Venetia is most miserable, both financially and morally. The extraordinary taxes are so numerous, variable and indirect, that if they do not surpass the ordinary they certainly equal them. The soil that used to be fertile seems of late years to make common cause with our depredators, so that the failure of the crops reduces the landed proprietors to the brink of ruin without the aid of excessive taxation. * * *

You will be able to judge of the real condition of Venice at the present moment when I add that the German language, which we abhor and find so difficult of acquirement, is obliged to be learnt in the schools, so that many a young man's studies and his intended career are stopped because he has not acquired it; that the political trials, conducted with all the doggedness, ignorance, violence, and injustice of the Military Commission still continue, with vexatious suspicions cast on friends, acquaintances, and servants; that the property of emigrants is sequestrated, that interrogations have to be submitted to, and that correspondence is violated and intercepted. Public spirit, and public opinion, I might say the conscience of the country, is more than ever hostile—it is irreconcilably opposed to the foreign rule.

Our history protests again this dominion, which has never been maintained except by the bayonet, and as the infamous military records remind every Italian by the dungeons of Spielberg, Olmutz, Lubiana, Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Petervaradino, Mantua, and Venice, and by the executions of 1848, and the entrenchments, astonishing and more firmly established of 1859, have so generally and closely fused public opinion into one that, although our present condition may last years, although our annexation to our native land, Italy, may be deferred some time longer—no seduction, no violence, no suffering will avail to shake or weaken our resolution. All that happens, all that is thought, said, and decided of us by Vienna, is as indifferent to us as if it occurred in another hemisphere, while all that happens, the thoughts, speeches, and decisions of Italy belong to our country and to us, and demand our interest and attention. See what response the events in Vienna find among us. See how everything that occurs in Italy is repeated there as by a faithful echo. Italy, however, it may be repressed. Anniversaries, brithdays offerings, subscriptions, ceremonies, joys, griefs, all are remembered here and kept with heartfelt effusion, even before the faces of our oppressors. In answer to the threats of our persecutors, in spite of their precautions, on the day agreed on at the house fixed on, all over the country a solemn and imposing demonstration is made. In a few days the feast of the Statute now celebrating in Turin will give for the third time a proof of the truth of what I assert.

At the same time I do not deny that the many years of foreign rule have left a trace among us, and that every individual Venetian has not the same dislike to Austria, or the same longing for Italy. There are effete portions of the aristocracy, genealogical anacronisms, high clerical dignitaries, sordid speculators who provide for the army, the descendants of Teutons, who have been transplanted from time to time, but who have never been naturalised, and there are, sad to say, officials whose guilty consciences make them dread a change—all these are for the continuance of the iniquity that goes by the name of the Austrian government. But of what account are such persons, few notorious, despised, and abused, when taken against the feelings of the whole country?

I ought to mention another class who neither lend themselves to patriotic demonstrations nor to the hated government. Although composed of many varieties this class may be described as moved by two feelings—want and fear. The clergy who, too generally bow to these duties of want and fear, may be included in this category. It cannot be said that the Venetian clergy have become German, but that the influence of fear has increased over them in a strange and formidable manner ever since the unlucky question of the Pope's temporal power thwarted the openly-avowed and innocent national desire. Government Paper and other Securities received for safe The government, well aware of the benefit it derives from the priests, flaters the high ecclesiastical functionaries, prostrates itself to Rome, and makes use of it to maintain its deeds, of darkness. As long as the national faith is so vivid and so carefully and universally cherished, all this is of little use. All the good and intelligent among the working classes, tradesmen, merchants, and the follow s of the learned professions stand fast by their counter and the exceptions may be left out of the account as too few and too unimportant Poland shows the world in characters of fire what a feeling of nationality can do against brute force.

Houses, &c. to Let

TO LET.—A TWO STORIED HOUSE and stable in Military Square, No. 2, will be shortly vacated by Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE Syer, No. 10, Meadow Street, China Depot.

TO LET,—from 1st January 1864, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Church Gate Street, No. 17, at present occupied by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. For further particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referces, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 2 to 30.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.

Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.	
Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	2-53	"
On Demand	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.

PHILIP SHORT FLETCHER, Esq.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s.				0d. per Rup.	
"	"	"	"	4	do. 1s. 11½d. do.
"	"	"	"	3	do. 1s. 11½d. do.
"	"	"	"	2	do. 1s. 11½d. do.
"	"	"	"	1	do. 1s. 11½d. do.
"	"	"	"	On demand	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland				} On demand...1s. 11½d. do.	
On Ireland					

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4	Do. at 1s. 11½d.	"
3	Do. at 1s. 11½d.	"
2	Do. at 1s. 11½d.	"
1	Do. at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11½d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do. 5 "
Do.	12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at fro e days to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee	
"	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
"	On Demand		} 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland			
On Ireland		do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE GAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	On demand		} 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 "
Do. do. 3 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2	per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	4	"
" 6	5	"
" 12	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheques and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares 1 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and draws Interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
"	4	do.	1s. 11½d.
"	3	do.	1s. 11½d.
"	2	do.	1s. 11½d.
"	1	do.	1s. 11½d.
"	On demand		1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes			1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per